Cabinet Changes. The telegraph reports important changes in the Cabinet. We have but little confidence in these rumors. They probably grew out of the fact that Mr. Secretary SMITH desires a change of position, surrendering responsible and perhaps laborious Cabinet duties, for the more comfortable, life long and highly respectable seat upon the beach. In connection with these rumors it is stated that our intensely energetic Governor has been tendered various positions in the reorganization of the Cabinet. The friends of His Excellency say that under no circumstances will he surrender his present position, nor will they consent that he should, as the transfer would turn the State over entire to a Democratic administration. If there is to be a reorganization of the Cabinet, it is intimated that His Excellency would take the Premiership, but no other place would tempt his ambition. Whatever others may think, our distinguished Governr is decidedly of the impression that he has the talent, the cultivation and the comprehensive statesmanship to conduct our foreign relations in a man ner unequalled by the eminent statesmen who have graced that department of the Government-We have no doubt Mr. Lincoln appreciates the eminent abilities of His Excellency and we should not be surprised if he has determined to change the timber of his Cabinet that OL, as the editor of the Journal familiarly calls him, will become Prime Minister. "Large streams from little fountains flow.

Tail oaks from little acorns grow."

The New Pottey.

A day or two ago the telegraph announced with a grand flourish that the Cabinet were deliberating upon the most important matters that had occurred during the war, which would soon be developed. From the mysterious outgivings it was thought by many that foreign intervention was imminent, and that soon we would have on hand a war with Europe and the rest of mankind. The prophecied disaster has come. The Administration, unmindful and in disregard of the voice of the country, as expressed in the recent elections, has yielded, if yielding was necessary, to the abolition pressure. The demonstra McClellan from the command of the army. It is pretended that this act was a military necessity, and the apology is that he failed to reinforce the garrison at Harper's Ferry so as to have prevented the disaster which occurred there. This plea is only an excuse for yielding to the clamor of the radicals for the removal of Mc-CLELLAN. Whatever difference of opinion may be entertained as to his qualities as a commander, it must be admitted no General ever had the confidence and affection of his army in a greater degree than he. This has been manitest ever since he was called to the command of the Army of the Potomac. Is not this a high tribute to his merits? History will give him the credit for having selected the most available route for the reduction of the rebel capital, and if he had been properly supported and reinforced his Peninsula campaign would have been a brilliant success. The impression prevails, and justly we believe, that either through jealousy or fear, perhaps both, his plans for the capture of Richmond were defeated. If Mc-Downer had gone to his help, instead of remaining with his fine army inactive at Fredericksburg, for the protection of the capital and the Cabinet, instead of the disasters before Richmond our arms would have been rewarded with victory. But as it was, even the rebels awarded to McClellan the highest enconiums for his strategy and for saving his army, in the face of vastly superior numbers, from overwhelming defeat. He was superseded by Pork in the command of the army of Virginia and a new route was selected to Richmond. Inglorious and disastrous was the result. The army was beaten back by the rebel forces and demoralized. It would have been annihilated if Pore had continued much longer in command. The army demanded the restoration of McClellan, and under his leadership order came out of confusion. He defeated the well laid plans of the rebel Generals for the capture of Washington and the possession of Maryland, and was successfully driving the rebel army back to Richmond when the order is issued for his decapitation. Notwithstanding the popular verdict in his favor and the entire confidence of the army, officers and men alike, in his military ability, he is removed. We hope no new disaster to our arms

The place of McClellan is filled, but only temporarily, it is said, on account of his seniority in rank, by the gallant Bursside. In every position he has yet been placed, as we sincerely hope he now may be, he has been found equal to the emergency. We are proud of the new commander because he is an Indianian, but both he and McClellan alike are Americans, equally willing to make any sacrifices to successfully uphold the glorious emblem of our nationality, and the principles it represents. When patriotic, capable and faithful Generals are stricken down because they will not become the tools of an Abolition faction and conduct the war upon a policy which would be a disgrace to the civilization and Christianity of an enlightened era, it is an omen

may require, as has been the case, his removal

back.

Would the Lamented Douglas Have Sustained the President's Emancipation Proclamation!

In his speech before the Illinois Legislature, delivered only a few weeks before his death, Sen-

ator Douglas said : I will say to you now, with all frankness and in all sincerity, that I will never sanction nor nequiesce in any wariare whatever upon the constitutional rights or domestic institutions of the people of the Southern States. [Applause] On the contrary, if there was an attempt to invade

their people, I would rush to their rescue, and insess, to defend them from such a calamity. That shows where the Illinois patriot and statesman would be, if he were alive to day. How he would thunder against that proclamation! How he would overwhelm it with the force of his mighty logic and irresistible elo-

Noteworthy Facts. If it had not been that the Custom House, Post hands of the radical party and used for their success, there is every reason to suppose the vote of be a hundred thousand .- N. Y. Jour of Com.

Malter.

PHASE NO. 1. In Mr. Lincota's inaugural message he made use of the following language, involving the ques-

Republican Administration, their property and troops.

their peace and personal security are to be en Some sapient critics who can not see beyond dangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed the most ed fact that Gen. McChellan has been telegraphample evidence to the contrary has all the while ing about the capacity of the emirouds running existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the public speeches of him military projects. These critics would do well to who now addresses you. I do but quote from one remember that Gen. McCletlan does not proclaim of those speeches when I declare that I have no his intentions by the sound of the trumpet, and and I have no inclination to do so.

PHASE NO. 2. go Emancipationists, he gave his views as follows, however, the general management of this camrespecting not only his power, but the folly of ex- paign is not in Gen. McClellan's hands. He has

ated? I do not wish to issue a document that the | will be poured upon the men who have the effect upon the slaves than the late law of Con | have seen officers just from the army within a proclamation of freedom from me, to throw them | York Herald says, editorially: seives upon us, what should we do with them? "The Government cannot provide clothes and How can we feed and care for such a multitude? shoes for the soldiers it already has in the field:

PHASE NO. 3. The proclamation issued one week after, em neither the power or the imprudence to commit, poned in every loyal State till the first of Jan-

We give the essence of it: States of America, and Commander in Chief of the arrears of the Western soldiers. It is said the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim that Mr. Chase intends to send \$200,000 in the and declare that on the first day of January, in same direction, daily, till all the arrears of the the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred Western troops are paid. This is a good intenand sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within tion, and I only hope Mr. Chase will stick to it. any State, or any designated part of a State, the It proves, however, that the brave boys have people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free, and the Executive Government of have fought our battles have been kept without the United States, including the military and na their pay so long, is, that the Government has val authorities thereof, will recognize and main- had to pay such enormous amounts in bounty tain the freedom of such persons, and will do no money and advance pay to new recruits. It is act or acts to repress such person, or any of tion of renewed radicalism is the removal of them, in any efforts they may make for their ac-

A Treasonable Threat.

A few days before the election in New York, the Utica Herald, a raging radical Republican newspaper, put forth the following as the Republican programme in case of a Democratic vic-

two desperate remedies left to reunite the North, were held out to them, these poor people sold and thereby save the country. One is an imme- their little possessions, gave up their comfortable diate war with England; the other the seizure of little cabins here, and now, when they come to authority by some bold military chieftain whom look for their "promised land," they find that the soldiers truly love, and who will return the they have been agregiously humbugged; that republic to the people (a dangerous chance) after | there is in fact no such "land" as was "promised" he has snatched it from its present rulers.

When is the war with England to commence? Who is the "bold military chieftain" who is to

Washington Items. We copy the following items from the Wash-

-The President has said that he would tender Schuyler Colfax the Secretaryship of the Interior. in the event of Secretary Smith's acceptance of

-It is understood here that Assistant Secretary of the Interior Usher's instructions are such that in settling the Indian difficulties in Minnesota no capital punishment will be needed.

are 90,000 sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals | ing to the decision of the United States Govern-

received of the battles of Corinth, October 4th When captured, or rather if captured, they will and 5th: Total killed, 315; total wounded, 1,812; not be treated as pirates, but as prisoners of war, missing, 232; total, 2,359. The official list of killed, wounded and missing, in the battle of started out with the loud assertion that our Gov-Inka, is 723.

-Correspondence published in the Intelligencer to day shows that on January 1st, 1861, Mr. Bu chanan and Gen Scott concurred in the opinion that immediate military needs of the country then required no appeal to the militia or volunteers in aid of the regular force.

says that at the close of Buchanan's administra | treated as other prisoners of war. Away, then, tion, Charles Francis Adams said to one of his with the childishness of calling names which

"I am going to tell you a secret. Governor use them. Seward has been President of the United States

for the last six weeks." -Gen. Cameron telegraphs that he will be here to morrow. The feeling in Europe, he says, fond a hope of inspiring them with morality and is strong in favor of intervention, and this senti | patriotism, at Port Royal, South Carolina, were ment is daily increasing in consequence of inac- more cunning than penitent and loval. In the tive military operations. In England no active account of the sad defeat of our troops in the meets. The sucress or failure of the present leston Railroad, where we lost one thousand men that a rebel naval attack on the Atlantic cities is ready to move and were seen fighting in the rein preparation. Three immense iron clad rams, bel ranks. Mr. Sumner says we can not subdue

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

Advance of the Army-General Lee's Probable would save the body politic from the grave. Designs-He will Avoid a Battle at Present and draw the Union Army towards the Rappa-How the Abolitionists Deceive the Negroes.

Washington, November 5. The military movements now in progress between the Potomac river and Manassas Gap and prepared, perfectly, to meet all our surprises. railroad, and between this city and Winchester. The radicals tell us the negroes have a mysteriare of the highest importance and may lead to ous, but effectual and ingenious method of comdecisive results in a lew days. On the other munication all through the slave States, and they lengthened out till the snows of winter without spies even in the President's house, in the Deany decisive results.

steadily moving after Gen. Lee. The latter offi upon suspicion of treachery, it appears probable cer, with a full knowledge of the country in that most of the mischief of this kind has been which he is operating, is slowly moving south- perpetrated under a black skin, and that the South ward, and pursuing precisely the tactics which, in has outwitted our statesmen, Generals and plus a former letter, I stated would be his policy. Lanthropists by using the objects of our tender Gen. McClettan can not force him to fight an selicitude and protection to accomplish our detil he is ready. He will retire towards the line struction. When shall we banish the miserable those rights, to stir up servile insurrection among of the Rappaliannock disputing every mountain sophistry of brain cracked schemers, and act terfere with whatever of strength I might pos- pass with McCleilan's advance, but making no upon the solid fact that this is a Government of stand until he has reached the spot upon which white men, instituted for white men, and that it he wishes to fight. When he arrives at that must be preserved by white men, under the Conpoint he will mass his army there, and there a stitution and the laws or fall?-Boston Post battle will take place. If he selects it with the jedgment which he displayed in choosing the fields of Antietam and South Mountain, we

In moving after him, it is requisite for General borne in proce-sion through the city of the Seven McCiellan to exercise the utmost prudence He Hills, and greeted with the splendor of a Roman has a large army, as is necessary for him to have, triumph decreed by the Senate, there was a slave in covering the extent of country which he has to standing in his chariot, constantly reminding him Office, Police, Navy Yard, &c., &c., were in the protect. Should be press forward with too much of his mortality. ardor, and get his whole army entangled in the We have no idea that the conservative men mountain gorges, or get some range of mountains need any such reminder. They have not ac-New York city would have shown a majority of between him and this city, it may be that the ene quired power with their victory, and they have, over fifty thousand for the consciousness that what they have is a most remarkable fact that all this row in New connoissances show that they are watching us done is but the expression of an opinion, the re-York-the outery of traitor, the threat to depose closely, and that they have masses of troops, buke of a rampant radicalism that was plunging Mr. Lincoln, to incarcerate everybody, to hang not only in tront of McClellan at Winches er us into perdition. Had the semy been with us to Mr. Seymour, to do a little of everything in the and Strasburg, but also on his right at Charles- vote, we should have made such a victory in ferocious style of radicalism-all this turns out town and on his left at Warrenton. The farther numbers as would have astounded the world. to have been the work of a miserably small mi Gen. Lee can draw McClellan away from Wash- As it is, we have contested with a fierce enemynority of less than one-quarter of our citizens. ington without giving battle the better it will be a party that declared bitter personal enmity to us For since the election we have heard hosts of men for the Confederates and the worse for us. It -and we have won the contest by cool and unwho either did not vote, or who voted the radical would seem, indeed, to be his design to get to the wavering determination. It is a victory of printicket for reasons they do not freely give, ex- south banks of the Rapidan and the Rappahan- ciple over madness; of Americanism over fanatipress themselves rejoiced at the result. We have nock, by means of the three military roads which cism. We never saw men vote with such solemn not seen a sensible man of any party who does he has constructed. If such is his design, it is countenances. not feel that the victory of conservative men is a not in our power to to prevent it. Even if Gen. Behind every ballot box stood police officers, great and good thing. Repeat the vote to mor McClellan should strike direct for Harrisonburg, with books and pencils, noting the names of vo-

Three Phases in the Emancipation | all things. For then it would be the Union army

To say nothing of the rebel troops at Gordons ville and on the south bank of the Rappahannock (40,000 strong.) Gen. Johnston has at least 30,-000 testween Madison, Culpepper, Warrenton and Catlett's. It would not be exactly the thing. Apprehension seems to exist among the people therefore, for Gen. McCiellan to throw himself of the Southern States that, by an accession of a between Gen. Johnston and Gen. Lee's 90,000

purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with that, if any of his intended operations were to be he institution of slavery in the States where it based upon intelligence gained by questions askexists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, ed by telegraph, those questions would be kept secret. The conduct of Napoleon at the time he was preparing to throw as immense army across the Rhine, at Constance, has probably not been In Mr. Lincoln's conversation with the Chica- forgotten by General McCletlan. Unfortunately, only Moreau's part to play, without the advantage that secured Moreau's success. What good would a proclamation of emanci- When the history of this war comes to be

pation from me do, especially as we are now situ- written, the execration of generations to come whole world will know must necessarily be inopera- shamelessness to deny the fact that a great portive, like the Pope's bull against the comet. Would | tion of Gen. McClellan's army has been suffering my word free the slaves, when I can not even during the whole mouth of October for the acenforce the Constitution in the rebel States? Is toul want of shoes and blankets. Quantities of there a single court, or magistrate, or individual those articles are going forward now, to supply that would be influenced by it there? And what the barelooted and shivering soldiers, which is the reason is there to think it would have any greater strongest proof that even yet they are needed. I gress, which I approved, and which offers freedom few days, who tell me that, during the last ten and protection to the slaves of rebel masters who days of October, regiment after regiment was come within our lines. Yet I can not learn that supplied with these articles, after suffering dreadthat law has caused a single slave to come over fully for the want of them; and that, even now, to us. And suppose they could be induced, by a | many regiments are still destitute. The New

and it seems the height of folly to take men from their homes before they are wanted. It would save expense and be vastly better, for this braced the act which Mr. Lincoln admits he had reason, if the operation of the draft were post-

A million of dollars in Government notes have I. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United | been sent to the West within a few days to pay been long waiting for their pay.

It is stated that one reason why the men who certain that fifteen or twenty millions of the Treasury notes have been used in paying for bounties and for a single month's advance pay for the recent volunteers. But surely that ought not to cripple the resources of a great nation like

The letter of the negroes of this District to the President, in regard to "the promised land," the Canaan which he promised them, is regarded here as the richest piece of satire upon the whole negro scheme of the President and his Abolition If Horatio Seymour is elected, there are but friends. Deceived by the specious promises that

to them. What a spectacle, too, is presented to the world, of an American President devoting his time and his energies to such Utopian schemes. and this, too, at such a crisis in our national history as the present! But what are the interests of the white man, when the negro has got to be provided for? Congress hooted the motion of ington dispatches to the Cincinnati Commercial, Mr. Richardson, of your State, to set apart even a single day for the consideration of legislation for the benefit of white men; and shall the Presilent do less than to devote a part of each day to the care of the five millions of blacks that he has declared free and invited to leave their Southern

Many of the newspapers in speaking of the ex ploits of the rebel steamer Alabama, designate her as a private vessel, and her crew as pirates. As I am foul of calling things by their right - From the official list it appears that there names, I will take the liberty to say that, accordment, this is a slight mistake. Our Government -The official lists of killed and wounded just recognizes that vessel and her crew as privateers. and they will be exchanged as such. Mr. Seward ernment would treat all such persons as pirates. But, from the first, I maintained that such a course could not and would not be pursued. And when some of them were caught and put on trial at Philadelphia as pirates, the learned judges refused to try them, saving, with truth, that it was barbarous to subject them to a different fate than that of prisoners taken on land. And the cartel -The Bos.on Transcript, just received here, of exchange expressly provides that they shall be only hurt and show the weakness of those who

Negro Spies.

The negroes Gen. Mitchell exhorted with so intervention will take place until Parliament late expedition against the Savannah and Charcampaign will probably decide the matter. De- -nearly a fourth of the whole number-it was Ty eided victories on our side alone will dispel the evident negro deserters were the cause Four deas. It is generally understood in England negroes left Port Royal as the expedition was the most powerful ever constructed, are building | the rebellion without negro aid, but such aid as | Fr in the English ship yards, and with these it is this, and such as we apprehend we are likely to supposed the rebels will attack the Northern have from negroes in the slave States, will more likely lead to the slaughter of our soldiers than Fro the redemption of the country. The emuncipation, Abolition, negro nostrums of the radicals will never cure our national disease. We must rely upon the strength of our Constitution if we We have no doubt that the rebels obtain their full and timely intelligence of all the contemplated movements of our army through negro hannock-The Army still in want of Shoes- spies within our lines who are there in such numbers receiving food, raiment, prayers and instruction. It has excited the astonishment of the whole courtry to know that the enemy has been always aware of the movements of our armies. hand it is well to remember that the campaign, can readily transmit any intelligence they desire at the pleasure of the Confederates, may be to circulate. While we have been searching for partments among the white citizens of Washing-General McCiellan with his splendid army, is ton, and imprisoning loyal men in loyal States

To Conservative Men. may look for a battle far bloodier than either of In the hour of triumph we need most of all to guard ourselves. When the Roman General was

row, and Seymour's majority in the State would and, by massing his army there, should intercept ters. No human being could tell by what right Lee, it would be just what Lee would desire above they were there, and no one doubts that the in-

tent in placing them there was to deter loyal men from exercising the right of the citizen. But their presence produced no more effect than had the previous attempt to brand us all as traitors. Men voted the conservative ticket with a sense of the necessity of every vote to save the country. Old men, numbers of them who had not voted for many years, came up to the polls and waited in the cue for their turn, and voted in silence, vowing their love to the grand old

And now let conservative men understand that their work is not done. We have commenced the great work and it must go on. We advise practical work now for the Constitution and the Union. Keep up all your organizations. Hold frequent meetings. Invite lecturers and speakers to address public meetings on the Constitution. Teach the people correct political ideas, Open halls for such lectures through the fall and winter. Men of the highest ability wil- THE YOUNG ACTRESS. stand ready to accept your invitations and to address the people on the correct doctrines of American constitutional law and policy. Continue to circulate documents. Keep up your committees Dress Circle and Parquette...... 50 cents. in every village and school district. Raise small sums of money among yourselves and send for documents like the pamphlet of Judge Curtis on Executive power, and the opinion of Judge Hall in the Benedict case, and others of the kind which will be furnished this fall and winter. Thou- at 7% sands who voted the Wadsworth ticket are to day ready to take their stand with the conservative party, convinced that it is not only loval, but that it is the only Constitution loving and Unionsaving party. Keep up your organizations for the sake of bringing these persons into them. Let the coming autumn and winter be devoted by those who remain at home to the study of the and teaching the principles of the fathers and to the restoration of a healthy mind to all the people.-N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The city of Springfield, Illinois, the home of Mr. Lincoln, gives a Democratic majority of 490, and the county, Sangamon, in which he lives, gives from 900 to 1,200 Democratic major- come soon and examine the sock. At the Presidential election it only gave forty-two majority against him.

Gen. McClellan has directed the Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac to see that army corps, divisions, brigades and regimental Quartermasters make themselves more thoroughly acquainted with the Icharacter and scope of their duties, as set forth in the Army regulations .- Washington Telegram.

We presume the Chief Quartermaster's first lesson will be upon the art of extracting a thousand doilar pair of horses and an elegant carriage from a single contractor. He is said to be an faut in that branch of a Quartermaster's duty -Cincinnati Times.

REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAMME - The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the Republican "war meeting" in Brooklyn, New York,

That the principles of Government and the in stitutions of the country were not settled by the revolution of our fathers, as we of the North have blindly supposed, but those principles and institutions are to be settled, and ought to be settled, in the revolution now existing.

Brig. General Pleasanton, whose nane figures so frequently in the dispatches from the Army of the Potomac, is a native of the District Columbia, but his family have resided in illadelphia. He entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1840, and graduated in the First Dragoons in 1844. In November, 1845, he was transferred to the Second Dragoons, and in April, 1847, received brevet as First Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the bat tles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma." In September, 1849 he was commissioned a full First Lieutenant, and in March, 1855, was commissioned as Captain. In 1857, he was appoint ed Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Harney, and served in that capacity in the far West for several years. On the reorganization of the army, in the summer of 1861, he was made Senior Captain in the Second Cavalry, and last summer was promoted to a M . jority in the same regiment. During the cam paign of the Peninsula, he was made Acting Brigadier General of cavalry, and afterwards w. 8 commissioned a Brigadier General of volunteers. He has led a brigade of cavalry ever since .-- Cin.

The Way the Money Goes.

A Captain Sturm, one of Governor Morton's appointees in the temporary arsenal at Indianapolis, in the purchase of land for the Government on which to erect an U. S. arsenal, just concluded, pocketed, at the expense of the Government, the nice little sum of seventeen thousand dollars-a very fair commission on the purchase of a build ing lot. The valiant Captain, like his employer, the Governor, is an "unconditional Union man." and must be rewarded. If there is enough of the conscientious exempts of this county left-which is doubtful, considering the number of "unconditional Union" officials through whose hands it has passed-it may be applied to balance the cash account after this little transaction. Verily, it is a fine thing to be an Abolitionist, now-adays, with one hand in the public treasury and other patriotically supporting the starbangled spanner - Goshen Democrat.

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

TREASURY STATEMENT

INCASURT STATEM	ZN 1.	1 10 3 4 54	10 M
reasury Statement, Oct	1862.		130 11
		1 21	10. 80 m.
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The second second		1	C. 40 .
RECEIPTS.		/	990
m College Fund, interest	\$ 860 10		1 2
m College Fond, principal	550 00		1
m Bank Tax Fund, interest	1,617 67 24 50		/\
m Treasury Fund, interest	19 00	/	
m Saline Fund interest	32 20	//	^
m Suspended Debt	690 00	/ 4	
m Suspended Debt	419 23	/	COMPLEX NO.
m institute for D af and Dumb, cloth-		13	3
ig at Li	332 53		. 4
m Sales of University Lands	156 00	100 0 0 B	B.
m Surplus Revenue Fund interest m Swamp Lands, Fulton county	35 00	1 84 94 43 8	4
m Swamp Lands, Dubois county	76 00 245 00	1 30300	a. 1
m Docket Fee	21 00	1 8 348	. 4.
m Unclaimed Fees	36 50	1 3 3 8	50°0
m Del. State Debt S. F. Tax, 1860	112 12	1 1/0	D'120
m Liquor License	6,600 00	1 3	20.00
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m Revenue of 1861	100 00		6.0
m School Tax of 1861	27 379 23	1	00
m Del. Eevenue of 1860	4,483 54 338 30		1
m State Deht Sinking Fund Tax 1861	2.197 14		1
m School Fund Interest	8.014 26		/ \
m Del. Revenue of 1861	45,979 14	/	
m Del. School Tax of 1861	23,138 47	_ / /	
m Del State Debt Sinking Fund, 1861.	15,063 03	/ 1	1
Total receipts	9377 500 00	/	40
Total receipts	\$377,569 66	/	COAT
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		10000	
DISBURSEMENTS.		O. P. C.	2
Executive	\$4,300.00	1 8.00	8
Sheriffs' Mileage	301 15	1 76.3.5	4
Judiciary	6.750 00	1 . 34	2
Prosecuting Attorneys	1,047 60	180	200
Contingent Fund	353 77	1 11	30.36
Specific Appropriations	340 47	1 3	COM THE PARTY
State Prison, South	114 03	-	10.0
State Library	20 50	The local of	100
Sterionery &c	159 50	Land and the world of	1 3
Hospital for the Insane	2,068 20		1
Treasurer's Office	1 00		1
Asylum or the Blind	1,531 61		,
Institute for Deaf and Dumb	6,651 66		113 11

Total receipts	\$377,569	66
DISEURSEMENTS.		
For Executive	\$4,390	00
For Sheriffs' Mileage		15
For Judiciary	6.750	00
For Prosecuting Attorneys	1,047	60
For Consingent Fund	353	
For Specific Appropriations	240	47
For State House	114	
For State Prison, South	600	00
For State Library	20	50
For Sterionery &g	159	50
For Hospital for the Insane	2,068	4 1000
For Treasurer's Office		00
For Asylum or the Blind	1.531	61
For Institute for Deaf and Dumb	6.651	
For Colomization	150	200 THE REAL PROPERTY.
For Secretary's Office	240	00
For General Fund	150	00
For State Arms		84
For School Distribution	35,563	
For Special Military Fund	3,971	
For Loan Account, sale of State Bonds, re-	1	-570
funded	1,617	67
For fewenne of 1881, refunded	67	
For School Tax of 1861, refunded	843	-
For State Debt Sinking Fund Tax of 1861	100	
(refunded)	500	15
For Military Contingent Fund	3,050	
Total Disbursements	\$70,056	36
Balance in the Treasury Oct. 31, 1862	\$894,509	

J. S. HARVEY, Treas, of State. A. LANGE, Aud. of State.

TAX. EXCISE TAX.

THE CITIZENS OF MARION COUNTY, INDIANA, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. are hereby notified that the Assistant Assesso 's books will be kepf open for examination at their office, in Talbott & New's Building, until the 20th day of November next. All appeals token from their assessments must be made in writing and left with us, and on the 21st and 22d. made. Parties interested will please call upon us at that W. A. BRADSHAW,

Assessor Sixth District of Indiane.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL. Miss Sallie St. Clair, And the celebrated Comedian,

Mr. Chas. M. Barras.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 11, 1862. Will be presented the original Comedietta entitled THE HYPOCHONDRIAC. Mr. Vertigo Morbia......Mr. Chas. Burras. Martha Shifkins Miss Sallie St. Clair.

To conclude with the Protean Farce of Miss Sa lie St. Clair in five characters. PRICES OF ADMISSION.

TOBACCO AND CICARS.

Each additional lady 25 "

500,000 CIGARS Just Received.

Constitution, to increasing love for it, to reading JOHN A. ILLIDLINGER Just returned from Conn cti ut. BERE E HAS EN AGED 4,000,000 FINE DO-MESTIC Chars. All to see will be warranted I the very be t quality, and will sell

25 Per Cent. Lower Than any other hou s will farni h the same quality Every one who sell-eigars, whom ale or retail dealer

NOTICE. Notice to Tax-Payers.

OTICE IS HERERY GIVEN TO DECINQUENT City Tax-Payers that they will save costs by havsaid tax-s on or before the first day of Decembernext.

No. 3 Palmer House.

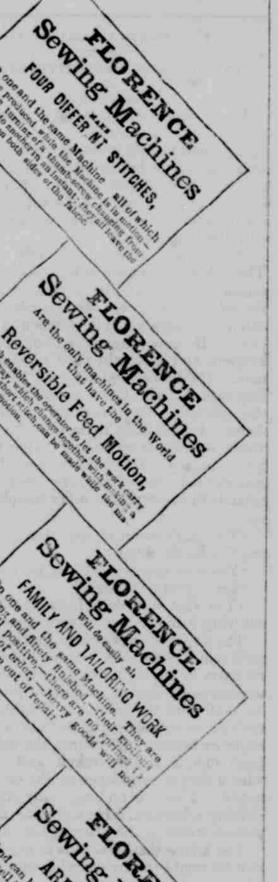
JOS. K. ENGLI-H.

City Treasurer. WANTED.

WANTED-A struction as Bar-keeper. The best of reference can be given. Address to CHARLEY ELMORE, Louisville, Kentucky.

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SUGAR! 800 BRLS Sugar: 100 HHDS New Orleans Sugar; 200 BELS Crushed and Powdered Sugar;

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A FULL LINE OF FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS

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Fire Doors East of Odd Fellows' Hall Indi-

DUTTER, Cheese, and Dried Beef;

200 HOGSHEADS New Orleans Sugar; HOGSHEADS Island Sugar;

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A ISPICE, Cassia, Cloves, Cinhamon, and a general assortment of Spices suitable for retail trade;

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